



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 1880.

Some of the leaders of the roadsters say it makes no difference to Virginia whether the President be elected next November by a democrat or a republican. That it will make a difference, and a vast difference, too, everybody knows, but none so well as the men who talk this way; for should a republican be elected, especially if such a result be effected by the vote of Virginia, they expect to, and doubtless will, get all the federal offices that fall to the share of the State. It is needless to say that no true conservative will allow himself to be deceived by such a transparently erroneous assertion, for he well knows that a continuance of republican sway means a continuance of sectional animosity, and the consequent exclusion from Virginia of Northern men and Northern capital, upon which the State depends so much for her future rise and progress. Whether the republicans will agree to give up all their hopes of office and emolument for no other reason than that the roadsters shall possess them remains to be seen.

It was discovered on Tuesday that a bill had been referred to the wrong committee by the United States House of Representatives. Instead of reconsidering that action, and referring the bill to the right committee, which could have been done in five minutes if a majority of the House had so desired, all that day, all of yesterday, and nearly all of last night have been consumed in a squabble which was still in progress when the Washington correspondent's dispatch closed to day. And all this, too, when the whole country is anxious for the settlement of the tariff and other questions before Congress, and for an early adjournment. But it shows plainly of what material the vast majority of the American Congress is composed. If 288 lawyers out of 350 members don't do better than this, it might be advisable for the people to lessen the amount of legal learning in the next Congress.

The anti liquor men of Ohio see their co-leaders of Maine and so them several better. Having become disgusted with the inefficiency of the laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, they have determined to resort to a more effective process for suppressing such sale, and, after a deliberate consideration of the means at their disposal for securing their object, have reverted to first principles and adopted the Pay Banks plan. On Tuesday night they put an efficient quietus upon the sale of whiskey in the town of Dublin, in their State, by blowing up the only place there in which that article was sold.

The publication of the laws of Louisiana in the French language is as foolish and as bad taste as the teaching of foreign languages in the free schools of some of the other States in the Union. The English language is the language of this country, and it is as little as could well be expected of foreigners who find homes here to become acquainted with the language of those among whom they settle; and no right thinking citizen wants to put his neighbors to a greater expense for educating his children than the cost of teaching them what they can learn in the language of their country.

St. Nicholas for April has been received from its publishers, Scribner & Co., New York. Its frontispiece is a vivid representation of a burial at sea, and its other illustrations are numerous and attractive. Its reading matter is both instructive and entertaining.

The April number of the Southern Historical Society Papers has been received from its publisher, Rev. J. William Jones, D.D., Richmond. Among its contents are: History of Lane's North Carolina Brigade, The Confederate Flag, Prison Life at Fort Mifflin, Gettysburg, The Battle of Shiloh, Relative Numbers and Losses at Cedar Run, Battle of Pleasant Hill, Richard Kirkland—the Humane Hero of Fredericksburg, and an editorial department.

We have received from Hon. A. H. Stuart, a copy of the Memorial of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, with the report of their committee on the subject of the education of the colored population of the Southern States, prepared by himself and Chief Justice Waite and Secretary Evans.

From C. W. Jones, Virginia citizen, Norfolk, we have received an interesting sketch of Norfolk, with notices of the trades, manufactures and commerce of that city.

Tarred and Feathered.
CHICAGO, March 25.—A special to the Times from Concomoco, Wis., reports that Rasmus Lurker, of Waukesha, county, was tarred and feathered to night by a mob of masked citizens. Lurker had been the lover of a Miss Farrow, of that county, until she married Albert Snelow, of Milwaukee, it is alleged, for his money. After her marriage she kept up her intimacy with Lurker, and finally deserted Snelow and went to live with Lurker. She is said to be the cause of the enrage which culminated in the tarred and feathering to night.

Russia and China.
NEW YORK, March 25.—A London special says: Various dispatches announce that Russia is seeking alliances with Japan against China. Li Hsueh Chang, the Chinese Viceroy has received two million dollars from the Peking government to purchase eight gunboats in England or in the United States to defend the coast against the possible attacks of Russia. Russia is meanwhile organizing the native tribes in the vicinity of Kuloi for the defence of that place against China.

Fatal Shooting, &c.
CHICAGO, March 24.—A special to the Times from Paul, Ill., reports that near reached there to night of a murder committed this afternoon in Clay county, four miles east of Louisville, in a small town on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. One Newton Eaton was shot and killed by a man named Edmunds. The cause of the shooting was a quarrel over a money settlement involving a difference of 50 cents. Edmunds escaped, but is being closely pursued.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The ice dealers have made a heavy raise in the price of ice for the coming season.

A serious railroad accident is reported to have occurred at Statesville, N. C., yesterday by which a number of persons were killed.

Thirty one people left Hagerstown, Md., on Tuesday by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for different parts of the west.

Seven of the New York piano manufacturers who reopened their factories Tuesday escaped having to pay the increase in wages.

The Rhode Island House of Delegates, by 43 to 11, has agreed to submit to popular vote the question of giving women school suffrage.

An attempt is being made in Baltimore to test the validity, under the constitution of the State of Maryland, of the new law punishing drunkenness and disorder in the public streets.

The funeral of the late Captain J. Mison Jamison took place yesterday, from St. Paul's P. E. Church, Baltimore, and was largely attended.

Dr. Cox, of Washington, deems that he is suffering from softening of the brain, but says that he has been suffering with a partial paralysis.

A majority of the Kansas Republican convention favor Blaine. The Texas Republican convention took no decided action yesterday. A separate effort will be made to-day to instruct delegates to Chicago for Grant.

Eugene Fairfax Williamson, who confesses that he was the author of the annoying letters to Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, of New York, was arrested in Baltimore yesterday and taken to New York for punishment.

Miss Nixon, who was arrested in Washington, on Tuesday, charged with purloining a pair of kid gloves in the store of Abraham Lissner, was acquitted yesterday amidst applause and manifestations of delight on the part of her numerous friends.

At Halifax, N. S., the severest snow storm of the season was raging last night, accompanied with an easterly gale. A severe snow west gale, with snow, prevailed on the New England coast last night. A heavy snow storm set in at Derby, Vt., Tuesday evening, and fifteen inches had fallen, up to 200 inches.

A council of 200 members of the Citizens' Protective Union of San Francisco have nominated fifteen freeholders as candidates for office at the charter election. Eight are democrats and seven republicans. It is expected that they will be endorsed by the democratic and republican county committees.

In the House of Reps. yesterday, the tariff repeal bill was under discussion all day, the proceedings over the reading of Tuesday's journal, and the re-reading of the bill from the Committee on Revision of the Laws and referred to the Ways and Means committee. The latter were referred to, and no decision of the matter was reached.

FOREIGN NEWS.
A ministerial crisis has occurred in Brazil. The cabinet of the Emperor of Brazil has been dissolved.

The Emperor of Russia has presented to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria a war steamer, 40,000 rifles and several Krupp guns.

The Bulgarian fleet resulted in a naval victory, and more trouble is feared in that province.

A cyclone visited New California on January 25 and caused extensive damage to buildings and plantations. Fourteen vessels were stranded or missing.

The students of Queen's College, Cork, who presented Mr. Parrell with an address on his arrival at Queenstown, have been summoned before the council of the college to answer for their conduct.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the Czar has sent early presents and an autograph letter to the Emir of Bokhara, thanking him for his offer to co-operate with General Koulikoff in the event of the Chinese invading Kuldji.

The St. Petersburg Herald reports that new arrangements have been made for the safety of the Winter Palace. For each door five officers of the Imperial Guard have been appointed. They must know every servant on each story, and are instructed to hand over to the police all strangers entering the palace whose business is unknown.

Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice will leave Windsor to-day for Germany. The Crown Prince of Prussia will visit Berlin. Prince Frederick William of Germany will visit Rome in April. Prince William, the eldest son of the Crown Prince of Germany, arrived in England yesterday to visit Prince Augustus Victoria, his betrothed, who is visiting Prince Christian her uncle.

The British Parliament.
The House of Commons, which adjourned over from Friday, met yesterday afternoon. Shortly after the Queen's speech proregring Parliament was read in the House of Lords by Lord Cairns, the Lord High Chancellor. The speech was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen.—As the time assigned by law for the termination of the present Parliament is near at hand, I am induced by considerations of public policy and convenience to select this period of the session for releasing you from your legislative duties, with a view to immediate dissolution and the issue of writs for a general election. I cannot part from you without expressing my deep sense of the zeal and ability which, during more than six years, you have consistently displayed in exercising your most important functions; nor without tendering my warm acknowledgments for the useful measures you have submitted for my acceptance, and especially for the manner which you have adopted in the discharge of your duties. I have had much satisfaction in a general peace. My relations with foreign powers are friendly, and favorable to the maintenance of tranquillity in Europe. I entertain a confident hope that the measure adopted in Afghanistan will lead to a speedy settlement of that country. I have had much satisfaction in a general peace. My relations with foreign powers are friendly, and favorable to the maintenance of tranquillity in Europe. I entertain a confident hope that the measure adopted in Afghanistan will lead to a speedy settlement of that country. I have had much satisfaction in a general peace. My relations with foreign powers are friendly, and favorable to the maintenance of tranquillity in Europe. I entertain a confident hope that the measure adopted in Afghanistan will lead to a speedy settlement of that country."

Damaged by Fire.
BOSTON, March 25.—The shoe factory of Litchman Bros., at Marblehead, Mass., was damaged by fire last night to the amount of \$10,000. Litchman & Roundy, shoe manufacturers, in the same building, were damaged to the amount of \$2,000. Both are partially insured.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1880.
In the Senate to-day Mr. Cockrell gave notice that he would move a reconsideration of the resolution adopted yesterday for appointing an assistant librarian. It is reported that the resolution was extended for the purpose of making an office with a good salary for a son of Senator Ben. Hill. The action of Mr. Cockrell alluded to looks as though he at least of the democrats is opposed to pushing senatorial nepotism to such a ridiculous extent.

Mr. Don Cameron introduced a bill in the Senate to-day for creating a commission to acquire into and report upon the whole matter of inter-State commerce, with permission to sit during the recess, and read a speech in favor thereof.

The opinion is becoming more prevalent daily that the session will be prolonged much beyond the time to which it has previously been supposed it would extend. It is understood that the Vice President is convinced of this, and has determined to leave on or about the 1st of May, and to let the members of Congress fight out the rest of the session among themselves.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Withers presented a memorial of the Virginia State Agricultural Society for raising the Agricultural Bureau to the dignity of a Government department, and for making the Commissioner a Cabinet officer.

There is great objection to the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Upton as collector of customs at Pappahannock, Va., the chief opponent being Colonel Parker, and the principal advocate being Mr. Wolz. The case is still in the hands of Mr. Hefelford, of the Senate Commerce Committee, to whom it has been referred.

The Senate Committee on Patents to-day agreed to report adversely upon a bill for the extension of the patent for Cook's sugar apparatus.

The Senate Postoffice Committee agreed to-day to appropriate \$25,000 to enable the Postmaster General to devise some means of establishing a uniformity in the use of ink and stamps in the postal service, by which the loss to the Government from washed stamps can be avoided. It is estimated that the yearly loss from this cause amounts to more than a million and a half of dollars.

Among the signatures to the bill introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Edmunds for punishing the crime of rape within the District of Columbia by making the criminal incapable of repeating his offense was that of the wife of Chief Justice Waite.

The Senate agreed to-day that when it adjourns it shall adjourn Monday. Mr. Edmunds made the motion. It was opposed by Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, but when Mr. Kernan rose and said he was in favor of it because it was in respect to the memory of a good man, all opposition ceased and it was carried without objection.

The House sat all a quarter after twelve o'clock last night, continuing the squabble commenced last Tuesday about a motion to alter the journal of Monday's proceedings. The session presented the usual scenes of night session, many of which it is needless to say, were put off a day or a week.

One of the members brought before the bar of the House for absence without leave, Mr. Hoffman made his excuse in Dutch, which, on motion of Mr. Updegraff, was immediately accepted. The squabble was recommenced immediately after the opening prayer to-day, but the House having apparently gotten tired of the ridiculous aspect it was presenting to the country, seemed on the eve of adopting a suggestion of Mr. Wood, to the effect that the journal of the last three days be read and approved, and that then a vote be taken without debate upon a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to revise the tariff was referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, and to refer it to the Committee on Ways and Means, when Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, rose to a personal explanation and injected a long speech into the proceedings, which annoyed the tariff men, and provoked a reply from Mr. Kelly, who was speaking when this report closed.

The House Committee on Ways and Means met this morning to consider the proposition to reduce the tariff on wood pulp used in the manufacture of paper, but spent the whole time of the meeting in "talking and discussing" all sorts of tariff reforms, and without coming to a definite action on anything, adjourned until next Tuesday. For a democratic committee of a democratic House of Representatives, the Ways and Means Committee is the most undemocratic set of men that probably ever sat around a committee's table.

With regard to the bill for the revision of the tariff which was referred to the House Committee on the Revision of the Laws last Monday, which has obstructed legislation ever since, and which is still before the House, it may be mentioned that Mr. Townsend has been desirous that the Committee on the Revision of the Laws should proceed at once with its consideration, but that Judge Harris, the chairman of the committee, has prevented any such action, and will not allow anything to be done with the bill until the House shall have definitely determined upon the committee to which it shall be referred.

Senator Blaine, meeting the Chaplain of the Senate, Rev. Dr. Bullock, of Alexandria, yesterday, for the first time since the Doctor has been Chaplain, took occasion to introduce himself and to tell the Doctor that he had heard him preach years before the war, when he (Blaine) was a teacher in a military school at Georgetown, Ky. The meeting seemed to be particularly agreeable to both parties.

Intelligence from Cumberland yesterday was to the effect that the strike on the railroad running between the coal mines and the canal basin there will be settled this week, and that coal shipments to tidewater will be commenced next week.

Among the papers introduced in the House through the petition box this week were the following: The petition of Dr. E. L. Galt, for the removal of his political disabilities, and the case of Thomas Strider, for work done in the National Cemetery at Winchester.

MILK—WHAT IS IT?—The natural food for the young of all mammals is milk—a rather complex fluid, the physical properties of which it is not necessary to describe. The principal constituents are water, sugar, casein, albumen, and several salts. The sugar, when separated, looks much like the ordinary kind from the cow, but is much less sweet. Casein is one of the less soluble constituents, and it is the part which, when removed from the milk, becomes the cheese. The casein exists in small particles in the milk, and is contracted or gathered into a mass by the action of acids or rennet. The albumen remains in solution after the casein is removed, and is separated by boiling when it appears as white curds, somewhat resembling the white of eggs in appearance, as it does also in composition. The fat is dissolved in the milk, but is suspended as little globules which are held in suspension by the action of the albumen. In the process of curdling, these globules are broken, and the fat is set free in lumps of various sizes. This fat, when worked, is called butter, and is the butter of the market. The milk is but a small part of a number of substances, which are left behind when the milk is dried down and burned. There are many things in the milk, and the percentage of these various ingredients of milk. It is unlike in different species, and among cows, the breed, feed, general treatment, age of animals, etc., all have a modifying influence.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE IRISH RELIEF FUND.—At a collection taken up in the Episcopal Church at Fairfax U. S., last Sunday, for the relief of the suffering Irish, the sum of \$10.77 was contributed. This sum was forwarded through Wm. F. Gray, of Richmond, to the Bishop of London.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1880.

SENATE.
Mr. Edmunds moved that when the Senate adjourned to-day it be to meet on Monday next, to-morrow being Good Friday.

Mr. Davis, of West Va. There is a good deal of business before the Senate, and unless there is some special reason, I object.

Mr. Wood. He gave the reason—to-morrow is Good Friday.

Mr. Davis. I did not hear that.

Mr. Kernan. We adjourn over a day in honor of a great man of our own time, let us do as much to honor the day which the Christian world commemorates as that of the death of our Saviour.

Mr. Davis. I withdraw the objection.

The motion of Mr. Edmunds was agreed to. Mr. Cameron, of Pa., introduced a joint resolution providing for a commission to consider and report what legislation is needed for the better regulation of commerce among the States. Said commission to consist of three Senators to be appointed by the President of the Senate, three members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, and three commissioners to be appointed by the President, who shall sit during the recess and inquire generally into the conditions that will most favorably affect the transportation of the commerce among the States carried by land and water routes, securing thereby to the people the required facilities at the lowest rates, greatest certainty and economy in time and that will prevent unjust discrimination and to report their recommendations to the next Congress.

Mr. Cameron spoke in support of the resolution.

The bill incorporating the National Educational Association and the bill amending the act of 1879 authorizing the issue of twenty-year five per cent. bonds of the District of Columbia were passed.

Several private bills on the calendar were also passed.

At 1:50 p. m., on motion of Mr. Eaton, the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
After prayer by the Chaplain, the Speaker stated that he had yesterday submitted the question to the House whether Tuesday's journal should be read before Monday's journal had been approved. He thought that it would be just and equitable to submit a similar question to the House relative to the reading of Wednesday's journal.

Mr. E. Wood, of New York, said that during his experience in this House he had seen the House many times involved in a difficulty similar to the present one, and in each case the struggle had been amicably adjusted. In view of the past two days he thought the time had arrived when members, as sensible men, desirous of continuing their legislative labors, should cease and come to some amicable adjustment. Upon this question he had a position to occupy in sympathy with either side of the House. He hoped, however, that both sides would agree to a proposition which he wished to make, namely: That the journals of Monday Tuesday, and Wednesday should be approved, and that immediately thereafter, without debate, the House should vote on the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Revision of the Laws be discharged from their further consideration of the bill, and that it be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Blackburn, of Ky., inquired whether the proposition carried with it the right to call for a division of the proposition.

Mr. F. Wood replied that there were two distinct propositions, but he hoped that the gentleman from Kentucky would not embarrass the matter by calling for a division of the proposition.

Mr. Blackburn replied that he had no desire to embarrass the proposition or delay the work of the House. The only point for which he had struggled was to protect the integrity of the journal. If that were secured he had no further faith to make. He thought that the proposition of the gentleman from New York was entirely fair and he was content with it.

Mr. Townsend, of Ill., thought Mr. Wood's proposition was a good one.

FROM ADEN, ARABIA—ITS COMMERCE, PEOPLE, ETC.—A recent letter from Aden, Arabia, says:

After rounding Cape Guardafui we steamed up the phosphorescent waters of the Gulf of Aden, about 400 miles, first sighting the shores of Asia in the hazy range of mountains which skirt the southern coast of Arabia. Aden was declared a free port in 1850. Its commercial interests are of but little importance, though it has of late engrossed much of the office trade formerly enjoyed by Mecca, and exports, besides, honey and ostrich feathers. Its locality and fine harbor make it a convenient coaling station, and since the opening of the Suez canal the Peninsula and Oriental Steamship Company have done more than all beside in establishing business and industry. Previous to this the vessels in the Mecca and Red Sea trade were the only ones calling in, and they but occasionally, to pick up the articles accumulated for shipment or sale. The peninsula promontory of Cape Aden is a second Gibraltar in appearance and is well fortified. It is about five miles from east to west by three miles in breadth, and is connected with the main land by a strip of desert land; no trees, no shrubs, not a blade of grass can be seen upon all this stupendous rock. The most elevated part is called Jebel Shamsan from the turretted peaks on its summit, the highest of which is 1,770 feet, and is almost entirely composed of limestone. This cape has been in the possession of the English since 1839. The town of Aden lies on a plain little more than half a mile square, enclosed on the land side by singular pointed hills, with its eastern face open to the sea. The little fortified island of Sirah commands the entrance to the bay and town. Aden had a population in 1872 of 25,000, which must have increased considerably during the past few years. The greater portion of the people are genuine Arabs, while various races from the East are represented, and the Parsees, or fire worshippers of the East, are quite numerous.

CURE FOR INDIGESTION.—To relieve a spell of indigestion, quit all mawkish for a day and stay alone. Get out of the city. Get out of the crowd. Get away from every one you know. Get thoroughly by yourself and your head will clear. Your faculties will collect themselves. You will be better able to evaluate and weigh chances and probabilities. People don't "think up their minds" as much as their minds make up themselves. We have little idea how much we are influenced, swayed and distracted by the mere presence of those persons, and how much we are influenced by the mere presence of those persons. No attention and any have yet been given to the operation and effect of moods working on each other.

This suggestion applies to all who are in positions of responsibility and obliged to think for themselves. Hence it applies only to a small proportion. The great majority are led by the few. Grant a person all his life, under the direction of others, full liberty to take his own course, and the chances are that he will become more miserable than ever from inability to "make up his own mind." He is terrified at risks, possibilities and responsibilities, and is a wreck of before. Strong minds must act alone. Go by yourself. Get away from all your acquaintances and the way will become clearer. He who has the ear for this will hear and abide by it. Try it. Ministers also may preach it. It is of more value than half the discussion, speculation and opinionation which so much deluge a part of the modern pulpit.—*New York Graphic.*

The French Jesuits are preparing to migrate to Monaco and Jersey.

Beacons at Sea.

Capt. J. B. Storer, who, it may be remembered, won high commendation several years ago from the French Government for his valuable services in life-preserving apparatus, has devised a system, after several years' study, by which the risks of marine disaster may be greatly reduced. A correspondent of the New York Star thus describes it:

Briefly stated, the plan contemplates the anchoring, by strong awing cables, of suitably constructed stations or light-houses, at distances of about 100 miles apart, on the line of the most direct and feasible route across the Atlantic. This necessitates only thirty stations at the most between New York and Queenstown or Havre. Being supplied with strong electric lights, no craft, whether steamer or sailing vessel, need ever, during the whole voyage, be out of sight of one or the other of these lights, and consequently in case of any trouble requiring help it will always be within reach. Besides, as each station is to be connected with every other and with both shores by submarine telegraph, and supplied with necessary apparatus, additional aid to any extent could be immediately summoned from adjoining stations or from the nearest land.

Each light house will keep on hand a moderate amount of the most needed supplies, including, of course, coal and no perishable provisions, as well as repairing tools. A small quantity at each will suffice, as the stations will be, as stated, but about 100 miles apart and can be readily replenished.

As to the availability of the electric light for this purpose, recent improvements in that art have clearly shown its adaptability. The light house at Havre, France, is supplied by an electric lamp. As all mariners know, that light is plainly visible 50 miles out. A French man of war has an electric lamp which can be seen 100 miles, but we learn of one on a Spanish ship that can be seen 150 miles.

With this system in operation, or with an electric light house on the coast of Holland, or even with one lamp on the coast of the Atlantic, the disaster of last week would have been impossible. It should be borne in mind, too, that while this new light is visible and made available, and even twenty times the distance of any other known light, its power is not working over the darker, denser fog, or even water, is equally great.

FARMERS' WIVES.—It is no wonder that farmers' wives break down so early in life. Working late at nights, after a day of continuous toil, is one of the main causes. One woman tells me that she never sees a stitch until the rest of the family are abed, then she runs the sewing machine until almost midnight. She says, "What a blessing this machine is to me," but I do not quite agree with her, for she is so tired when she does retire that she cannot rest. She is only 35 years old, yet she looks to be 50. Her husband is as much in the fault as she is, if he could only be brought to see it. He begins in the morning by keeping breakfast waiting until every possible thing is done outside, no matter how long she must wait, working over that hot stove to keep things just as he likes them. Next, he must have every boy and girl on the place out helping him to get ready for his day's work; meanwhile the house work stands still while mamma cares for baby. He is very particular to request that dinner should be ready at 12 o'clock, when he knows that he never gets ready for it before noon. And so it goes. With washing, ironing, baking, cooking, putting things to rights and caring for children, gets no time to sew, and as for reading, that is out of the question save a little while of a Sunday, and then the farmer generally monopolizes the solitary weekly. Under no consideration will the farmer quit his work before sundown, and that brings the milking and most of the "chores" after dark. Of course supper waits. After that late, unwholesome supper, the farmer sits awhile, tired and sleepy, and consequently stupid, and by the time tea things are washed and put away he is ready to retire. Now, the poor woman takes up her needle, task, and works out the hours which should be spent in sleep. I have no patience with the woman who does so, or with the man who would allow it.—*The Watchman.*

ALMOST SUFFOCATED TO DEATH.—On Sunday night last, about 10:30 o'clock, Mr. Samuel Tanner, residing at No. 67 Liberty street, retired, but before getting into bed he in attempting to turn of the gas, turned the key all the way around, thus allowing the gas, after the light had been extinguished, to escape. Paying no attention to what he had done, he jumped into bed, and soon fell asleep. The gas, however, continued to escape, and soon the room (there being no ventilation whatever) was filled with the poisonous vapor. Mr. Tanner continued to sleep soundly, and at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, his usual hour for appearing at the breakfast table, he was still asleep. Shortly afterwards a servant was dispatched to arouse him, and noticing the odor as it came from the room, through the key hole and other crevices of his door, he notified the people of the house. They immediately rushed up stairs, and forcing open the door, found Mr. Tanner in an unconscious condition. A servant was at once sent to summon a physician, and in a few moments Dr. Scherer of North Charles street, was at the bedside of the man. The doctor found upon examination, that Mr. Tanner was in a dangerous condition, but having inhaled an immense amount of the gas. When discovered, Mr. Tanner was lying upon his face, it being supposed that he noticed his mistake when unable to remedy it, and in order to protect himself from further injury, rolled himself over and buried his face in the pillow.

Dr. Scherer used every restorative he could think of, but was unable to restore the unconscious man to consciousness until after fully five hours had elapsed. Mr. Tanner was this morning somewhat improved, but it is feared a convulsion of the brain may ensue.—*Balt. Herald.*

Kentucky Republicans.
LOUISVILLE, March 25.—The Republicans have held conventions in fifty-five counties of this State, of which thirty have instructed for Grant, three for Sherman and one for Blaine. Where no instructions have been given Grant delegates to the State convention have generally been appointed.

COURT OF APPEALS, YESTERDAY.—Grimes' executor vs. Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia and Vial's executor vs. same. Argued by John Howard, esq., for appellants and Jas. Neeson, esq., and Judge W. W. Crump for appellee, and continued until to-day.

Elder's executors vs. Harris and als. Put on privileged docket.

PRELIMINARY RUINS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
The study of the ancient inhabitants of America is one of surpassing interest, and the deep mystery in which the past is wrapped adds to the zest with which we strive to draw the veil away. But thus far little has been discovered. We know that at some time, far back in the dim past, a great people lived in the Mississippi Valley; that they built their enormous structures, mere traces of which remain, scarcely enough to mock at the seeker after their history. Whence they came and whether they went, we know not. In the southwestern Territories we find these structures of a semi-civilized people—whether the same as the mound builders, no one can tell. No one knows their earlier history; that later history has been sketched in its general features.

From the southern and western slopes of the San Juan Mountains, in southwestern Colorado, stretches far to the south and west a strange country. It is a country of plateaus and canyons—of plateaus whose surfaces are flat and unbroken for miles on miles, as far as one can see the country presents a monotonous level, but is cut here and there by deep, almost impassable canyons. As we ascend from the mountains, these plateaus, which are there covered with pine and sage, become more sterile, and daily vegetation ceases, except in isolated spots, and the surface is bare rock or drifting sand—a very Sahara.

Scattered over this region are the remains of a long forgotten people—a people which, judging from the few relics left for our study, possessed a far higher degree of civilization than the wild tribes now roaming the country, higher than the Moquis and Pueblos of the present day, yet resembling them in many respects. We find the remains of their homes, their houses of stone, in various places and of various kinds: some, the homes of a happy, contented people, in full security, leading a pastoral life; others, mere houses built for shelter and defense in stormy times, as protection from the invader, for concealment, and for open defense. The general outline of their history is written in characters of stone all over the country.

The northern limits of their settlements seem to have been near north latitude 38°. Farther north than this no evidence of their occupation have been discovered, although exploring parties have examined the country thence to the Grand River. Toward the south and west their dwellings have been found in Utah, throughout Arizona, and in New Mexico as far east as the Rio Grande. But here, on the Rio San Juan and its tributaries seem to have been a center of population. In this country, over a large area, the villages are quite near together, showing that it was comparatively densely peopled. Their remains consist of buildings in various stages of decay and dilapidation—cemeteries, pottery, metal, and in a great variety of objects, and in the work of the stone tool of various sorts, partially civilized craft, such as bows, etc., and a few specimens of human remains.—*Popular Science Monthly* for March.

CURIOUS AND SUSPICIOUS 'PANICS' IN PUBLIC RESORTS.—A letter to the Indianapolis News says: "It seems that we have in New York a good deal of soundless phobias, which is to create panics in theatres and places of amusement, for the purpose of plundering right and left during the confusion. The attention of the police was first attracted by the frequency of panics, which began without any apparent cause, and were only stopped by the cool heads and quickness of the actors and the police in the houses at the time. At least a dozen of these abortive panics have happened within a month."

"Last week, in the Union Square Theatre, at one of the matinees, when the house was full of ladies, a woman was observed during one of the intermissions of the play to rise hurriedly and walk out quickly. A second later another woman in a similar part of the house rose and followed still more precipitately; then two more made for the door in great haste; this was sufficient, and the whole audience arose in confusion and dashed toward the doors."

"The manager and his assistants were, however, strong enough to stem the tide until the crowd regained its senses, which it did almost as quickly as it had lost them. But had it not been for the barrier set up so quickly and so effectively the rush would have gained a momentum a few seconds later which would have resulted in serious accidents. The police are convinced that the persons who got up so quietly and walked out did so with the intention of creating a panic, which their coadjutors scattered among the audience might take advantage of."

"A few nights ago a fight was begun in the gallery of the Academy of Music, with probably the same intention. In the noise and confusion caused by the fight, a light, either called out in a loud clear tone: 'Fire!' Either this person was a confederate of thieves, or was crazy with fright, and in either case the best thing to do with him was to hit him on the head. One of our newspapers suggests that when any person believes 'fire' in a place of amusement his neighbors should lay him out so effectively as to stop his shouting for hours or days; and then he, or his body, should be handed over to the police. Even in case of real fire, the panic is most frequently what does the harm, rather than the fire, and the man who adds to the confusion deserves to suffer."

Preliminary Ruins in Southern California.

The study of the ancient inhabitants of America is one of surpassing interest, and the deep mystery in which the past is wrapped adds to the zest with which